

On certain South African gall-forming Trypetidae (Diptera), with descriptions of new species

by

H. K. MUNRO

In studying the species of African Trypetidae that have been placed in the genera *Afreutreta* Bez. and *Parafreutreta* Mro. it has become necessary to consider to some extent their wider relationships. Two groups of genera appear to be concerned, including some from the palaearctic region, others from North and South America. Allies among the South American genera in particular are of interest, as the African forms have been considered less related to them and more to the oriental, particularly Indian, genera.

For practical purposes the two groups are separated chiefly on the wing-pattern. They are those indicated by Hendel *) in couplet 23 of his tables of the South American genera, and also in his tables **) of the palaearctic Trypetidae, although in a somewhat different manner. Several anomalies exist, however, and these can only be elucidated after a much closer study of the sub-families and tribes that have been recognized.

Group I. Genera in which the wing-pattern is formed of more or less transverse bands, which may in some cases tend to disappear, but, according to Hendel, is never reticulate nor hyaline-spotted. The sixth tergite of the abdomen in the female is as a rule shorter than the fifth, but in some species approaches the same length. The occipital row of bristles is typically black, but may be whitish or white, and flattened, the difference in the colour and appearance of this row of bristles having been considered by Bezzi as a character of sub-family value. There may be one or two superior orbita.

The genera concerned are: — *Oedaspis* Loew, with Hendel's two sub-genera *Melanoedaspis* and *Dichoedaspis*, and *Ptiloedaspis* Bezzi from the palaearctic region, *Cecidochares* Bezzi and *Procecidochares* Hendel from America, and *Tylaspis* Muro from South Africa. The genera are all much alike, forming a compact group that may well be included in the Trypetinæ, tribe Trypetini, as recognized by Hendel (op. cit. 1927).

The group has been mentioned in order to help in an understanding of the one which follows, and also of the new genus *Acron-*

*) Hendel, 1914, Die Bohrfliegen Südamerikas. Abh. u. Ber. K. Z. Mus. Dresden, xiv, pp. 6—8.

**) Hendel, 1927, in Lindner, Die Fliegen der Pal. Region, 49. Trypetidae, pp. 19—20.

neus described later. It may perhaps be best regarded as a related, but parallel, series of genera.

Group II. In the genera included here the wing-pattern is reticulate or hyaline-spotted, even if bars or bands are apparent. The genera immediately concerned are *Eutreta* Loew and *Strobelia* Ron-dani from America and the South African *Afreutreta* Bezzi and *Parafreutreta* Munro. The systematic position is somewhat uncertain and may be anomalous. The chief difficulty arises in regard to the relative lengths of the fifth and sixths tergites of the female, a character considered of great sub-family value by Hendel. In all the species, except as will be noted later, the sixth is at least slightly shorter, and thus the genera should be included in Hendel's Trypetini. However, from a broader viewpoint and on account of the wing-pattern, they may remain provisionally in the Tephritisinae and they may be considered allied to the Dithichini as has been previously suggested. *)

Biology. As far as is known all the species of both groups are gall-forming, and all host-plants belong to the Compositæ. In some genera, as in *Parafreutreta*, the species seem to confine themselves to one genus of plants, that is species of *Senecio*, but in others this is not the case. As regards species that have not been reared, it may be surmised that they are also galligenous, although this may not necessarily be so. It does seem, however, that to some extent allied species may be expected to show similar biological habits.

Table of African Genera and Species of Group II.

*) Munro, 1929, Bull. Ent. Res., xx, 395.

10 (11) Wing uniformly blackish with the hyaline dots fairly evenly scattered all over, but rather larger towards the hind margin; abdomen not spotted *Afreutreta frauenfeldi* (Schin.)

11 (10) Wing brown, a row of hyaline spots around costa and hind margin, the tiny white-hyaline dots confined to fore part of wing below the third vein grading into larger, sub-opaque, yellowish spots that almost form a reticulation; on the fore half also a few larger, conspicuous, blackish-brown spots; abdomen spotted.

12 (13) The apical marginal hyaline spot extends between ends of third and fourth veins; discal „ocellar” spots (certain of the paler, yellowish spots that have a white-hyaline centre) more numerous. The third vein is stated to be bare, but is probably setulose as in the variety which follows *Afreutreta millepunctata* (Bez.)

13 (12) The apical hyaline spot extended from third vein nearly to fifth, or to half-way between fourth and fifth, with an additional hyaline spot before the fifth; „ocellar” spots less numerous (teste Bezzi) *Afreutreta millepunctata* (Bez.) var. *limbatella* Bez.

14 (3) Wing pale to yellow with more or less extensive, pale to dark reticulation forming moderately to well-marked bars (costal, submedian and apical), never with white-hyaline dots; no black spot at base of antennæ *Parafreutreta* Munro.

15 (24) The hind half of base of wing paler and a distinct more or less hyaline, transverse, sub-apical bar separating an apical, darker bar from that over the lower cross-vein, bar along inner portion of costa may be weak.

16 (19) Smaller species, 4.0 mm. (The abdomen not blackish). The pattern is always formed of a distinct and fine reticulation as pronounced in marginal cell as elsewhere; the wing-bands well-marked, the inner basal portion of wing and the outer portion of second posterior cell paler. In the females the sub-apical, hyaline bar is formed of a row of large, well-defined spots, usually one each in the marginal, submarginal and first posterior cells, the second posterior more or less hyaline; in the males the row of hyaline spots is only rarely pronounced, the separation of the apical dark bar and that over the lower cross-vein being caused by generally larger reticulation. Frons curved in profile and fronto-facial angle not marked; epistome not at all upturned.

17 (18) Third antennal joint rounded at end, arista bare, or only microscopically pubescent at base *Parafreutreta conferta* (Bez.)

18 (17) Third antennal joint with the upper corner distinctly angular; arista microscopically pubescent (at 100 x) *Parafreutreta foliata* n. sp.

19 (16) Larger species, 4.5 to 6.5 mm. The dark bars less defined being formed a coarse, broken-up reticulation none being defined in the marginal cell.

20 (21) Frons entirely covered with coarse, pale pubescence; two or three inferior orbital bristles; antennæ half length of face and relatively small; wing almost entirely brownish-yellow, the bands more conspicuous macroscopically; upper cross-vein about its own length from lower *Parafreutreta hirta* n. sp.

21 (20) Frons with only moderate pubescence in middle; antennæ longer than half the face.

22 (23) Two inferior orbitals: antennæ about three-fourths length of face; third joint with a slight, obtuse point at end; third vein setulose to beyond upper cross-vein, which is its own length from lower; first posterior cell not widened outwardly; very like *hirta* and of same size, but wing-pattern rather more reduced *Parafreutreta hirta* Mro. var. *felina* var. n.

23 (22) Three inferior orbita; antennae about two-thirds face, third joint rounded at end; third vein setulose to upper cross-vein with is five-eighths its length from lower; first posterior cell somewhat widened outwardly; pattern barely reticulate, the subapical bar wide and mainly yellow hyaline *Parafreutreta pondoensis* n. sp.

24 (15) No subapical, hyaline or subhyaline bar, only the inner basal half of wing and outer part of second posterior cell paler, the costal bar thus runs broadly to end of wing and down over lower crossvein.

25 (26) Wing with strongly marked bars; arista practically bare; frontal pubescence short *Parafreutreta pretoriae* Mro.

26 (25) Wing with an almost uniformly pale reticulation, the bars just perceptible; arista microscopically pubescent; frontal pubescence strong, as also on ocellar dot *Parafreutreta retisparsa* n. sp.

ACRONNEUS n.g.

It seems that this genus should be placed near *Oedaspis* Loew. In view of the shortened sixth tergite in the female and the pointed anal cell, it falls into the Trypetini as defined by Hendel (oP. Cit. 1927) in spite of the while, although pointed, occipital row of bristles. It is further distinguished by the peculiar point at the tip of the third antennal joint, the bare third vein and the hyaline wings. Head rather short but much as in *Oedaspis* and the other genera; frons and face moderately prominent, the frontofacial line convex; frons about half width of head, slight pubescence, one superior and two inferior orbita; lunule rather small; proboscis short. Thorax: Dorsocentral bristles on line of anterior supra-alars, four scutellars; scutellum not swollen, but more or less straight sided and somewhat convex above; thoracic squama large; wing: costal bristles small; third vein bare; upper cross-vein more than its length from lower; hyaline or faintly infuscated but no pattern; base of ovipositor short.

Genotype: *Parafreutreta bryanti* Mro.

Acronneus bryanti (Mro.)

Munro, 1930, Bull. Ent. Res., XX, 398, Pl. XV, fig. 6; 1929, Union S. Afr., Dept. Agric., Ent. Memoir 6, 15 (*Parafreutreta*).

Since the first record of this species when only the female was described, a male was reared from a puparium in a gall collected at Prieska in July 1931 by Mr. E. G. Bryant, and in May-June 1939 flies were reared from galls collected by Mr. W. G. H. Coaton on the farm Kalkbank to the north of Pietersburg in the Transvaal. The host-plant in each case was the same as that previously recorded, namely *Senecio (Kleinia) longiflorus*, and the biology similar.

The male resembles the female, but is smaller (length 3.5 mm., of wing 3.0 mm.) The wing has a distinctly darker tinge, especially towards the base, and the stigma much darker than in the female. In one female there is a third inferior orbital on the one side.

AFREUTRETA Bezzi

Bezzi, 1924, Ann. S. A. Mus., XIX, 527; Bull. Ent. Res., XV, 127. Munro, 1929, Bull. Ent. Res., XX, 395. Genotype: *Trypeta bipunctata* Lw.

In considering this genus various questions arise, some of which cannot be settled without a wider review of several other genera and this must include a comparative study of characters that have been, and others that may be, used in separating the genera and higher groups.

In addition to the genotype, there have been included: — *discoidalis* Bez., *frauenfeldi* Schin., *millepunctata* Bez., *limbatella* Bez., *bevisi* Mro., and *biseriata* Bez. The last is better placed in *Elaphro-myia* Bigot.

A closer study leads one to suspect that possibly none of these species is actually congeneric with the genotype, *bipunctata*. One character regarded as important by authors is the relative length of the sixth to the fifth tergite of the abdomen of the female. In all the sixth is slightly to markedly (half) shorter than the fifth, while in *bipunctata* it is slightly longer. (I have not seen *millepunctata*, of which *limbatella* was described as a variety). Then in *bipunctata* the lower squama is quite linear, while in the others it is ear-like and about as large as the upper. This character has not been used extensively, but from tentative studies made so far in species of *Trypanea* and *Acanthiophilus* it seems to be variable. Further, the anal cell is not pointed, although there is a kink in the cross-vein, while in the others the cell is pointed.

Studies on these lines are being continued, but the stronger impression at present is that *Afreutreta bipunctata* is more nearly allied to the *Trypanea-Acanthiophilus* group, especially *A. muiri* Bez. and *A. hemimelas* Bez. At the same time *bipunctata* shows at least a strong superficial resemblance to the American *Eutreta sparsa* Wied. From this it also differs in the three characters noted, but agrees on various points, one being the black spot at each side of the base of the antennæ. The most striking is perhaps the peculiar wing-pattern, the wing being almost black, with numerous, small, hyaline dots each with white microtrichiæ; similar spotting is found in the other South African species to a greater or less extent. Such a pattern would place these species in the Tephritinæ according to Hendel, but it need not necessarily mean that all the species in which it occurs are congeneric. It may thus be suspected that a new genus is needed for the other species; it is felt, however, in view of the work in progress, that this may be deferred till a later date. Finally what has been said here must be taken in conjunction with earlier remarks (Munro, 1929) but it may be pertinent to add that, without further study, there seems little against the inclusion of all except *bipunctata* in

Eutreta. It would be of interest also to know more about the other American species placed in *Eutreta*.

Nothing more, apart from what is said in the tables already given, is intended here about the species of *Afreutreta*.

PARAFREUTRETA Munro

Munro, 1929, Bull. Ent. Res., XX, 396.
Genotype: *Camaromyia conferta* Bez.

In the description this genus is rather insufficiently differentiated from *Afreutreta*. The number of inferior orbital bristles is of no importance as they may vary from two to three in one species, but the presence or absence of the black spot at the base of the antennæ, added to similarity of other characters, does seem to be of some group value. It has not been decided what is the exact nature of the spots.

The species included here resemble *Afreutreta discoidalis* and the others, rather than *A. bipunctata*, from which they differ also in the shorter sixth tergite of the female and the ear-like lower squama. In addition to the absence of the black spot at the base of the antennæ, *Parafreutreta* differs from *Afreutreta* in the appearance of the wing-pattern, and because of these constant differences is retained as a separate genus. In regard to the wingpattern, there seems at present a tendency towards its disuse in generic distinctions. At the same time there can be no objection to its use when due regard is given to others characters, to the nature of the pattern and to its occurrence throughout a group of species. The peculiar, white-dotted appearance and lack of bands or bars in *Afreutreta* is very characteristic. There is nothing at all similar in *Parafreutreta*. Here there are an apical and a median (over the lower cross-vein) dark bar separated by a more or less hyaline subapical bar, and a basal costal bar of greater or less extent, or a broad costal bar from base to apex and extending over the lower cross-vein, in all cases the pattern being reticulate or nearly so, but the hyaline or sub-hyaline spots of the reticulation do not appear as white dots.

Parafreutreta conferta (Bez.)

Bezzi, 1926, Boll. Lab. Zool. Portici, XVIII, 293, Fig. II, C (*Camaromyia*).
Munro, 1926, Union S. Afr., Dept. Agric., Ent. Memoir 5, 30; Bull. Ent. Res., XX, 397 — in part (*Parafreutreta*).

A closer examination of the material recorded in 1929 shows that the series of larger specimens from Durban must be regarded as a separate species. The only records therefore for *P. conferta* are those originally made from East London. The host-plant is *Senecio angulatus* on the stems of which galls are formed. It may be noted

that when Bezzi described the species he thought it might be placed in *Afreutreta*.

A certain difference in the wing-pattern between the sexes may be noted. As has been said, the subapical hyaline bar across the wing is formed of a series of spots. In the male it is usually complete right across the wing, but is always narrow and at times interrupted by one or more brown streaks. In the female it is wide and complete, not even interrupted by the reticulation in the second posterior cell, only rarely is there a slight infuscation along the veins.

Puparium. Length 4.0 mm. Shining yellow, opaque, the anterior end darkened, sometimes brown or almost black. The lower surface is straight or slightly concave, the upper strongly arched, the hind end well rounded. In a lateral view it is practically symmetrical on the short axis, the long axis being curved upwards.

Parafreutreta foliata n. sp.

A reddish-yellow species very like *conferta*, differing in the angular end of the third antennal joint, the minutely pubescent arista and somewhat in the wing-pattern.

Holotype ♂, allotype ♀ and a pair of paratypes, St. Lucia Lake, Zululand, September 1938, W. E. Marriott; 7 male and 7 female paratypes, Moseley (near Durban), Natal, September 1938, W. E. Marriott.

Length ♂ 4.0 mm., wing 3.5 mm., ♀ 4.0 to 5.0 mm., wing, 3.5 mm. to 4.0 mm. *Head*: proportions of length, height and width, 3, 4, and 5; occiput slightly concave above, moderate below, bristles yellowish; frons as long as wide and slightly less than width of head, a little coarse, pale pubescence on middle, on black ocellar dot and on sides; bristles brownish, two inferior and two superior orbitals (the upper s.or. yellowish), ocellars moderate; lunule small; antennæ about three-fifths face, third joint distinctly angular at outer, upper end, arista very minutely pubescent; face flatly convex, oral opening large, cheeks about three-fourths width of third antennal joint, genæ one-fourth height of eye, genal bristle moderate. *Thorax* normal, rather sparse, coarse, whitish pubescence on dorsum, longer on pleura; bristles brown, normal, dorso-centrals on line of anterior supra-alars, a lower mesopleural and the pteropleural pale. Scutellum flat, straight-sided, four bristles; post-scutellum dull blackish; halteres and legs yellow. Wing: costal bristles small, third vein setulose to middle of first posterior cell, anal cell pointed; reticulation defined in marginal and submarginal cells. In the male the subapical bar is almost completely interrupted by reticulation, but is not obscured altogether as the hyaline spots are rather larger than elsewhere; there is a tendency in some specimens, rarely in others, towards a complete narrow hyaline bar, only interrupted by reticu-

lation in the second posterior cell. In the female the subapical bar is strong, the hyaline spots large and that in the marginal cell distinctly nearer the middle of the cell than in *conferta*; it is however always interrupted by a complete, or at most very slightly broken, reticulation in the second posterior cell. *Abdomen* normal, blackish at end in female; pubescence black, moderately shining yellow; sixth tergite in female about one-fifth shorter than fifth; base of ovipositor shining black, with black pubescence, about 0.9 mm in length, a little longer than fifth and sixth segments together; male genitalia yellow. *Puparium*. Length 4.0 mm. Opaque, pale yellow to yellow, the anterior end darkened, or occasionally dark and the front end blackish. In lateral view the long axis is straight.

Biology. The material described here was reared by Mr. W. E. Marriott and he has made the following notes: — „Puparia were found in galls on *Senecio erubescens*, a very wide-spread plant. The galls occurred most commonly on the petioles of low fleshy leaves almost on the ground, but on the St. Lucia plant the variety *crepidifolius* of *Senecio erubescens*) one or two were found on leaves higher on the plants these being more robust and succulent than those at Moseley. The ordinary *S. erubescens* was also growing at St. Lucia, but had fewer and smaller leaves than even those at Moseley and had no galls on them. From specimens seen in the Natal Herbarium, Durban, the plant varies considerably.”

Parafreutreta hirta n. sp.

conferta (Bez.), Munro, 1929, Bull. Ent. Res., XX, 397 — in part. (*Parafreutreta*).

A moderately large, brown species of which the short antennae and pubescent frons are characteristic.

Holotype ♂, allotype ♀, Durban, May 1936, W. E. Marriott; paratypes: 3♂♂, 7♀♀, Durban, May 1936, 8♂♂, 21♀♀, January-February 1933, W. E. Marriott; 1♂, 4♀♀, Durban, September 1926, E. W. Rust; 1♀, Durban, May 1930, 8♂♂, 2♀♀, October 1934, 1♂♀, 3♀, Umkomaas, Natal, October 1934, H. K. Munro; 1♂, Umbilo, Durban, C. C. Kent.

Length ♂, 4.5 to 5.5 mm., wing 4.0 to 5.0 mm., ♀, 5.5 to 6.0 mm., wing 4.75 mm. *Head* rather short, proportions of length, height and width, 7 : 11 : 13, yellow, occiput rather concave above, moderate, below, bristles yellow; frons half width of head and as wide as long, flat, entirely covered with moderate, coarse, yellow pubescence; bristles black except upper superior orbital and inner vertical yellow, ocellars moderate, two to three lower orbitals. It is curious to note that in a series of ten males and ten females, only one male has three inferior orbitals on each side, two have three on one side, the others two on each side only, of the females six have three on each side, while four have two. Lunule moderate. Antennae half length of face,

third joint rounded at end, but upper edge fairly straight, arista bare; face concave below antennæ but the lower part somewhat protruding, cheeks about as wide as third antennal joint, genæ a quarter the height of the eye, the bristle weak; oral opening large and rounded.

Thorax reddish brown, pale coarse pubescence on dorsum, longer anteriorly and on pleura. Scutellum flat. Bristles normal, brownish, dorso-centrals a little before line of anterior supra-alars, four scutellars, one mesopleural and a pale pteropleural. Legs yellow, rather short. Halteres yellow. Wing yellowish with scattered, broken, blackish reticulation, the apical bar and that over the lower cross-vein wellmarked, but the costal, towards base, less pronounced; costal bristle small, third vein setulose to middle of first posterior cell, upper cross-vein a little more than its own length from lower, anal cell pointed. *Abdomen* yellowish, with blackish, strongly yellow shining pubescence of moderate length, bristles moderate on hind edges of fourth and fifth segments; male genitalia yellow; in the female the sixth tergite about half length of fifth; base of ovipositor short, 0.75 mm., shining blackish, more or less red, with black pubescence.

Puparium. Length 5.0 mm. Sub-translucent yellow; the long axis curved upwards in a lateral view about as in *conferta*, but the anterior end is narrower, that is, the diameter at the junction of the operculum is about three-fourths that at an equal distance from the hind end — in *conferta* these diameters are equal.

Biology. Practically all the material recorded here was reared; larvæ and puparia may be found in stem galls on *Senecio angulatus* at Durban throughout the summer if not nearly all the year round. The host-plant is the same as that of *Parafreutreta conferta*, and the biology similar to what has been described for that species (Munro 1926, p. 30). The galls occur on almost any part of the long-stemmed, rambling host-plant; probably, however, the eggs are laid nearer the ends of younger shoots which grow to a greater or less extent beyond the gall. The galls are much larger than those of *conferta*, from 1.5 to 2.5 cm. in diameter, and 2 to 4 cm. in length, varying also much in shape. Inside is a cavity in which the puparia, from six to a dozen, lie loosely, the larvæ having first made ready an exit for the adult flies.

Parafreutreta hirta Mro. var. *felina* var. nov.

Holotype a female, Katberg, Eastern Cape Province, 11—18, II, 1937, R. E. Turner. Type in British Museum.

In the absence of more material it seems best to consider this (fig. 1) a variety of *hirta*, rather than of *conferta*, although it may represent a distinct species. In size and wing pattern it is like *hirta*, but the antennæ are longer even than in *conferta*. The head is crushed,

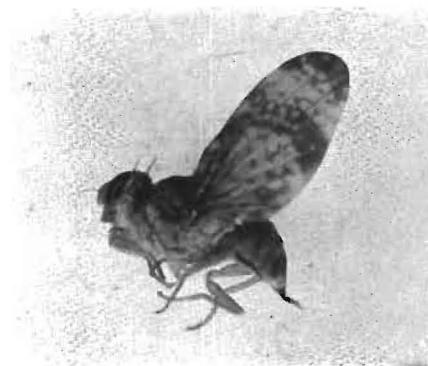


Fig. 1. *Parafreutreta hirta* Mro., var. *felina* Mro.

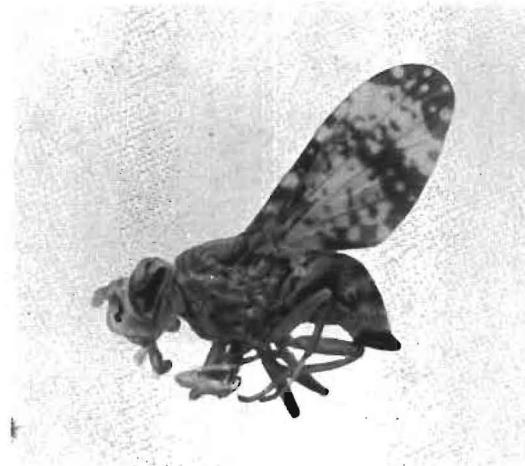


Fig. 2. *Parafreutreta pondoensis* Mro.



Fig. 3. *Parafreutreta retisparsa* Mro.

but the shape is probably as in the allied species; there are three inferior orbital bristles, but only a little pubescence in the middle of the frons; the antennæ are longer, about three-fourths length of face, in *conferta* two-thirds and in *hirta* a half.

The wing pattern is less reticulate and rather approaches what is found in the following new species; the membrane is however more strongly yellow and less hyaline with a stronger indication of reticulation in the discal cell; the third vein is setulose to a little beyond the upper cross-vein, which is its own length from the lower; it is also at about an angle of 60° to the veins above and below, these being more or less parallel beyond it. The base of the ovipositor is crushed but seems to be the same as in *hirta*.

Parafreutreta pondoensis n. sp.

Holotype a female, Port St. John, Pondoland, August 15—31, 1933, R. E. Turner. Type in British Museum.

The specimen (fig. 2) is very similar in appearance and in coloration, but is larger (length 6.5 mm., wing, 5.5 mm.) than *hirta*. The head is crushed but probably of normal shape; antennæ two-thirds length of face; there are three inferior orbital bristles on one side, four on the other; the frontal pubescence is confined to the middle stripe and not all over as in *hirta*; occipital bristles yellow.

Thorax: bristles as in *hirta*, the dorso-centrals on line of anterior supra-alars, the pteropleural blacker; four scutellars. The wing-pattern is more open, the membrane yellow hyaline only becoming clearer hyaline in spots as in the middle of the discal cell, slightly in the third posterior, more strongly in the middle of cells in the paler, subapical bar (this appears more hyaline in the photograph than it actually is). The dark bars are formed of a broken, blackish-brown reticulation; in the marginal cell and base of discal there is no reticulation. The upper cross-vein is two-thirds its length from the lower and almost perpendicular to the veins, the fourth being curved somewhat downwards so that the first posterior cell is a bit widened; third vein sparsely setulose to upper cross-vein. **Abdomen:** base of ovipositor as in *hirta*, short conical, shining black; sixth tergite about half length of fifth.

Parafreutreta pretoriae Mro.

Munro, 1929, Bull. Ent. Res., XX, 397, Pl. XV, fig. 5.

Only the male type from Pretoria is known.

Parafreutreta retisparsa n. sp.

A yellow species (fig. 3) very like *pretoriae* of which it may be considered a variety; it differs in the pale wing-pattern and frontal pubescence.

Holotype a male, Port St. Johns, Pondoland, August 15—31, 1933, R. E. Turner. Type in British Museum. The specimen is rather crushed and damaged by the pin.

Length 5.0 mm., wing 4.5 mm. *Head* crushed, apparently of normal shape, yellow, frons about as long as wide, pubescence whitish-yellow, rather long on sides and on middle line, and on the ocellar dot some longer, almost bristle-like pubescence or coarse hairs almost as large as the yellow upper superior orbital bristle (in *pretoriae* the pubescence is shorter and more scattered, with only a trace on the ocellar dot); bristles: three inferior orbitals lower superior orbital, moderate ocellars and inner verticals brown, otherwise whitish. Antennæ about two-thirds length of face, third joint with a distinct upper corner at end (not apparent in *pretoriae*); arista microscopically pubescent (as far as may be ascertained there is none on the flagellum in *pretoriae*), the basal joints conspicuous and with a marked constriction as in *pretoriae*; face with white dust, width of cheeks not apparent owing to crushing, genæ about one fourth height of eye; proboscis short.

Thorax brown, slightly blackish with brown dust, pubescence coarse, yellowish-white; bristles brownish, dorso-centrals a little before line of anterior supra-alars, a strong, whitish bristle-hair below the mesopleural, pteropleural whitish, sternopleural brown, four scutellars; scutellum flat; halteres and legs (mostly broken) yellow; wing: third vein with fine, scattered setulæ to middle of first posterior cell; pattern a pale, almost uniform, close reticulation, slightly darker above the fourth vein and over the lower cross-vein, while on the posterior half of the wing the hyaline spots are larger; the pattern is very like that of *pretoriae* in which, however, it is quite brown above the fourth vein and broadly so over the lower crossvein, the hyaline spots yellowish. *Abdomen* with brownish, shining pubescence, yellow on sides; genitalia yellow.